

T H E
N E W P O R T M E R C U R Y .

T U E S D A Y , D E C E M B E R 11, 1798.

[No 1913.]

N E W P O R T : (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

WINTER GOODS.

STEPHEN T. NORTHAM
Informs his Friends, That he has Received, and just Opened, at his Store, opposite Mr. THOMAS GREEN'S,

A Large Assortment of GOODS—Also, a fresh Supply of English Morocco SHOES.

RICE by the Cask, or larger Quantity for Sale.

Newport, Dec. 10, 1798.

FLAX-SEED.

CASH, and the highest Price, given for good merchantable FLAX-SEED. Apply to EBEN. BURRILL.

N. B. Wanted to Charter, a fast sailing Vessel, about 60 or 70 Tons—Apply as above.

Newport, Dec. 4, 1798.

WANTED,

A QUANTITY of good merchantable FLAX-SEED, for which Cash will be given, on Delivery, by JOHN BAKER, at his Store on Banister's Wharf.

Nov. 27, 1798.

HENRY G. CHAMPLIN

HAS just received by the last Ships a Fresh Supply, and beautiful Assortment, of EUROPEAN GOODS, suitable for the present Season, which he has for Sale, at a very reasonable Advance, at his Shop in Thames-street, a few Doors below the Ferry Wharf.

Also for Sale, good coarse ROCK SALT, by the Bushel.

He gives the highest Price for FLAX-SEED that is clean.

All Favours will be gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, Dec. 4, 1798.

C. FOWLER & Company

Have for Sale, at their Store on Mr. Langley's Wharf,

BRANDY, Geneva, Jamaica Spirits, West-India and New-England Rum,

Good retailing Molasses, Sherry, Lisbon, Malaga, and Foyal Wines, per Quarter Cask.

Leaf and Brown Sugars; Gunpowder, Hyson and Souchong Teas, per Chest or Dozen; Chocolate; Mace; Nutmegs; Cassia; Pimento; Sweet Oil; Superfine and Common Flour; Middlings and Ship-Bread.

Also, Hollow Ware, per Ton; Nails; Iron Shovels; Window Glafs; Brushes; and a Variety of other Articles, which they will furnish Shopkeepers with on the most reasonable Terms.

By the Butt, Pipe, Hoghead or Barrel.

SIMON DAVIS

Has just received, and for Sale,

A FRESH Supply of BRANDY. A third Proof—St. Croix RUM—Jamaica SPIRITS—and SHERRY WINE, all of the first Quality.

Nov. 13, '98.

SIMEON MARTIN,

Has for Sale for Cash, or on a reasonable Credit, with approved Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode-Island,

GOOD retailing Surinam and Havanna Molasses, by the Hoghead, Tierce or Barrel; old 3d Proof Windward-Island Rum; New-England Rum by the Hoghead or Barrel; brown and white Sugar, by the Barrel and Box; Coffee, by the Barrel; and St. Martin's Rock Salt, by the Hundred Bushels or less Quantity.

Newport, October 8, 1798.

GIBBS & CHANNING

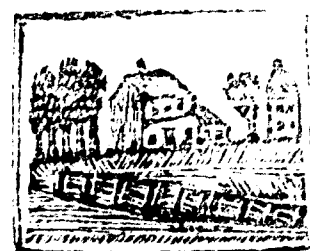
Have for Sale, for Cash, or on a reasonable Credit with approved Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode-Island—

HYSON, Young Hyson, Souchong, and Bohea TEAS, of the latest Importation warranted to be of the first Quality, by the Whole, Half, or Quarter Chests.—China, in Dining, Breakfast, and Tea Setts, per Box.—Best St. Petersburg clean Hemp.—Cordage and Cables, of all Dimensions.—Spike Rods and Iron Hoops.—Jamaica Sugar, Windward Island Rum, and Molasses per Hoghead.—Best French Brandy and Holland Gin, fourth Proof, per Butt, New-England Rum, by the Hoghead, or Cargo, on short Notice.—6 by 8, and 7 by 9, Window Glafs, by the Box or larger Quantity.—Superfine and Fine Flour.—Tar—Pitch—Salt, &c.

Newport, Sept. 11, 1798.

To be Sold, by

**PARDON & SAMUEL TIL-
LINGHAST,**



A Bout 250 Acres of Land, in Exeter, about 7 Miles from Wickford, & six from Biffell's Mills or Landing; with 3 Dwelling-Houses, 2 Barns, and other necessary Buildings.—To be sold together, or in Three Divisions, as may best suit the Purchaser or Purchasers.—If not sold by the first of January next, about Two-thirds of the above will be to Let—with Stock and Farming Utensils.

Exeter, October 25, 1798.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, of 2d Oct.

Admiralty Office, October 2, 1798.

The Hon. Captain Capel, of his Majesty's Ship Mutine, arrived this morning, with despatches from Rear Admiral Sir Horatio Nelson, K. B. to Evan Nepean, Esq. Secretary of the Admiralty, of which the following are copies:

Vanguard, Mouth of the Nile, Aug. 7, 1798.

S I R,
Herewith I have the honor to transmit you a copy of a letter to the Earl of St. Vincent, together with the line of battle of the English and French squadrons, also a list of killed and wounded. I have the pleasure to inform you, that eight of our ships have already taken gallant prizes, and ready for any service; the others, with the prizes, will soon be ready for use. In an event of this importance, I have thought it right to send Capt. Capel, with a copy of my letter (to the Commander in Chief) over land, which I hope their Lordships will approve; and big leave to refer them to Capt. Capel, who is a most excellent officer, and fully able to give every information; and I beg leave to recommend him to their Lordships notice. I have the honor to be, &c.

HORATIO NELSON.

P. S. The Island I have taken possession of, and brought off the two thirteen inch mortars, all the brass guns, and destroyed the iron ones.

Evan Nepean, Esq.

Copy of a letter from Rear Admiral NELSON, to the Earl of ST VINCENTS, dated off the mouth of the Nile, 3d August, 1798.

MY LORD,
ALMIGHTY GOD has blessed his Majesty's arms to the battle, by a great victory over the fleet of the enemy, whom I attacked at sunset, on the 1st of August, off the mouth of the Nile. The enemy were moored in a strong line of battle for defending the entrance of the bay (of Aboukir) flanked by numerous gunboats, four frigates, and a battery of guns and mortars on their van; but nothing could withstand the squadron your Lordship did me the honor to place under your command. Their high state of discipline is well known to you, and with the judgment of the Captains, together with their valour, and that of their officers and men, of every description, it was absolutely irresistible.

Could any thing from my pen add to the characters of the Captains, I would write with pleasure, but that is impossible.

I have to regret the loss of Captain WEST-COTT, of the *Majestic*, who was killed early in the action; but the ship was continued to be so well fought, by her 1st Lieutenant, Mr. CUTHBERT, that I have given him an order to command her, until your Lordship's pleasure is known.

The ships of the enemy, all but their two van ships, are nearly dismantled; and their two, with two frigates, I am sorry to say, made their escape, not was it in my power, I assure you, to prevent them. Captain HOOD, most handsomely endeavored to do it, but I had no ship in condition, to support the *Zealous*, and I was obliged to call him in. The support and assistance I have received from Capt. BARRY, cannot be sufficiently expressed. I was wounded in the head, and was obliged to be carried off the deck, but the service suffered nothing by that event; Captain BARRY was full equal to the important service then going on, and to him I must beg leave to refer you, for every information relative to the victory. He will point out to you with the flag of the second in command, that of the Commander in Chief being burnt in the *L'Orient*.

Herewith I transmit you lists of killed and wounded, and the lines of battle of our fleet and the French.—I have the honor to be, &c.

HORATIO NELSON.

To Admiral the Earl of ST VINCENTS, Commander in Chief, &c. &c.

Vanguard, off the Mouth of the Nile, Aug. 11, 1798.

S I R,
Herewith I send you a copy of my letter, to the Earl of St. Vincent, of this day.

I have the honor to be, &c.

HORATIO NELSON.

Evan Nepean, Esq.

Vanguard off the Mouth of the Nile, Aug. 11, 1798.

MY LORD,
The swifts brought in this morning La Fortune, French corvette of 18 guns and 90 men.

I have the honor to be, &c.

Earl St. Vincent.

H. NELSON.

Downing Street Oct. 6.

By advices received from his Majesty's Minister at Constantinople, dated Sept. 31, it appears that War has been declared by the Grand Signior against the French: That the French Minister, with his whole Legation, has been sent to the Castle of the Seven Towers; and that some French merchant ships in the harbour had been taken possession of.—The Russian auxiliary squadron was in sight of Constantinople, on that day.

Whitehall, Oct. 6. The King has been pleased to award the dignity of a Baron of the kingdom of Great-Britain, to Sir Horatio Nelson, K. B. Rear-Admiral of the Blue Squadron of his Majesty's Fleet, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, title, and style, of Baron Nelson of the Nile, and of Burnham Thorpe, in the county of Norfolk.

The King has ordered, that all vessels from Philadelphia, shall ride quarantine.

CONSTANTINOPLE (Turkey) Sept. 5. Turkish Declaration of War against France! Translation of the Imperial Decree, promulgated by the sublime Porte, the 15th of Rabi-ul-hut, Sept. 4.

"To you, Kaimakam Pacha, these are addressed."

SINCE the Supreme Vizir, Ismail Mithad Pacha, has fixed that charge, influence, and were constantly given him to look to the defence of the Ottoman Territories, and to ever upon his guard against the plots of the Enemy. Through unchristian motives, he neglected every thing, with the exception of what was for his own advantage; to that important of the present of their vessels and infidel French, he has not given timely notice to the inhabitants of Egypt.

When that unhappy news reached our Imperial ear, a month at least after the unjustifiable event, such was our grief and vexation, that we call God to witness the tears that flowed from our eyes, and that sleep and repose vanished from us.

We have therefore deposed him from the office of Grand Vizir, and have named in his place Jusuf Pasha, Governor of Armenia, and till his arrival at the sublime Porte, we name and appoint you, Must pha Bey, to be Kaimakam.

Now it being just, that all true believers should fight against their miserable infidels the French, and that it becomes the independent duty of our Imperial position to furnish the blessed territories from their despoiled hands, and to revenge the insults offered to Mussulmans, there should be no delay, in expectation of the arrival of the new Vizir; but the most vigorous measures should be pursued in attacking them by sea and land.

On this account, we have determined, in consequence of a deliberation with our most illustrious Chiefs and Ministers, with the fullest confidence in God and his Prophet, to adopt the most efficacious means of delivering the province of Egypt from these abandoned wretches. You will make known to all true believers, in the different quarters, that we are at war with the French; and charging, night or day, you will exert your utmost efforts to obtain a complete revenge.

You will adopt the most vigilant conduct to preserve our other Mahomedan provinces, and our frontiers from the plots and artifices of the enemy, by throwing a reinforcement of troops into every part, and each fortified place.

You will attend to the necessities of our Imperial residence the necessary quantity of daily supplies of provisions; and you will keep a watchful eye over every thing till the Grand Vizir arrives.

We shall bestow our whole attention on your operations, and we pray the Almighty to accompany our enterprises with his favour, and to assist us in the defence of our cause."

L O N D O N, Sept. 12.

Wednesday last upwards of three hundred French prisoners, taken by the Hazzard Schoop of war (coming from the Mauritius) were landed at Liverpool amongst many females captured, one heroic Joan of Arc was seen, who stood to her guns, and commanded the men during the action; her child accompanied her as she marched along guarded by British soldiers.

It now appears, that the united English, Russian, and Turkish fleets, are to be employed in transporting from Greece to Alexandria the army of the Capt. Pacha, who has left Widdien, and is on his march to the Archipelago.

We have been told of the immense sums gained by our naval commanders. The pub.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1798.

[No 1913.]

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RICE by the Cask, or larger Quantity for Sale.

Newport, Dec. 10, 1798.

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CASH, and the highest Price, given for good merchantable FLAX-SEED. Apply to

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N. B. Wanted to Charter, a fast sailing Vessel, about 60 or 70 Tons—Apply as above.

Newport, Dec. 4, 1798.

WANTED,

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Nov. 27, 1798.

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Also for Sale, good coarse ROCK SALT, by the Bushel.

He gives the highest Price for FLAX-SEED that is clean.

All Favours will be gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, Dec. 4, 1798.

C. FOWLER & Company

Have for Sale, at their Store on Mr. Langley's Wharf,

BRANDY,

Geneva,

Jamaica Spirits,

West-India and

New-England

Rum,

Good retailing

Molasses,

Sherry, Lisbon, Malaga, and

Fayal Wines, per Quarter Cask.

Loaf and Brown Sugars; Gun-

powder, Hyson and Souchong Teas,

per Chest or Dozen; Choco-

late; Mace; Nutmegs; Cassia;

Pimento; Sweet Oil; Superfine

and Common Flour; Middlings

and Ship-Bread.

Also, Hollow Ware, per Ton;

Nails; Iron Shovels; Window

Glass; Brushes; and a Variety of

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reasonable Terms.

By the Butt,
Pipe, Hoghead
or Barrel.

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GOOD retailing Surinam
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old 3d Proof Windward-Island
Rum; New-England Rum by the
Hoghead or Barrel; brown and
white Sugar, by the Barrel and
Box; Coffee, by the Barrel; and
St. Martin's Rock Salt, by the
Hundred Bushels or less Quantity.

Newport, October 8, 1798.

GIBBS & CHANNING

Have for Sale, for Cash, or on a
reasonable Credit with approved
Notes, payable at the Bank of
Rhode-Island—

HYSON, Young Hyson, Su-
chong, and Bohea TEAS,
of the latest Importation warranted
to be of the first Quality, by the
Whole, Half, or Quarter Chests.—
China, in Dining, Breakfast, and
Tea Setts, per Box.—Best St. Pe-
tersburgh clean Hemp.—Cordage
and Cables, of all Dimensions—
Spike Rods and Iron Hoops.—Ja-
maica Sugar, Windward Island
Rum, and Molasses per Hoghead.
—Best French Brandy and Hol-
land Gin, fourth Proof, per Butt,
New-England Rum, by the Hog-
head, or Cargo, on short Notice.—
6 by 8, and 7 by 9, Window Glass,
by the Box or larger Quantity.—
Superfine and Fine Flour.—Tar
—Pitch—Salt, &c.

Newport, Sept. 11, 1798.

To be Sold, by

PARDON & SAMUEL TIL-
LINGHAST,



ABOUT 250
Acres of
Land, in Ex-
eter, about 7
Miles from
Wickford, &
six from Bis-

sell's Mills or Landing; with
3 Dwelling-Houses, 2 Barns, and
other necessary Buildings.—To be
fold together, or in Three Divisions,
as may best suit the Purchaser or
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Exeter, October 25, 1798.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, of 2d Oct.

Admiralty-Office, October 2, 1798.

The Hon. Captain Capel, of his Majesty's
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and French squadrons, also a list of killed and
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that eight of our ships have already taken gal-
lant prizes, and ready for any service; the
others, with the prizes, will soon be ready for
sea. In an event of this importance, I have
thought it right to send Capt. Capel, with a
copy of my letter (to the Commander in Chief)
over land, which I hope their Lordships will
approve; and beg leave to refer them to Capt.
Capel, who is a most excellent officer, and fully
able to give every information; and I beg
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MY LORD,

ALMIGHTY GOD has blessed his Ma-
jesty's arms in the battle, by a great victory
over the fleet of the enemy, whom I attacked
at sunset, on the 1st of August, off the mouth of
the Nile. The enemy were moored in a
strong line of battle for defending the entrance
of the bay (of shoals) flanked by numerous
gunboats, four frigates, and a battery of guns
and mortars on their van; but nothing could
withstand the squadron your Lordship did me
the honor to place under your command.—
Their high state of discipline is well known to
you, and with the judgment of the Captains,
together with their valour, and that of their
officers and men, of every description, it was
absolutely irresistible.

Could anything from my pen add to the
characters of the Captains, I would write with
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CUTBERT, that I have given him an order
to command her, until your Lordship's plea-
sure is known.

The ships of the enemy, all but their two van
ships, are nearly destroyed; and their two, with
two frigates, I am sorry to say, made their
escape, nor was it in my power, I assure you,
to prevent them. Captain HOOD most hand-
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in the head, and was obliged to be carried off
the deck, but the service suffered nothing by
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HORATIO NELSON.

To Admiral the Earl of ST. VINCENTS,
Commander in Chief, &c. &c.

Vanguard, off the Mouth of the Nile,
Aug. 11, 1798.

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MY LORD,

The *Swiftsure* brought in this morning La
Fortune, French corvette of 18 guns and 70
men.

I have the honor to be, &c.

Earl St. Vincent.

H. NELSON.

Downing Street, Oct. 6.

By advices received from his Majesty's Mi-
nister at Constantinople, dated Sept. 30, it ap-
pears that War has been declared by the Grand
Signior against the French: That the French
Minister, with his whole Legation, has been
sent to the Castle of the Seven Towers; and
that some French merchant ships in the harbour
had been taken possession of.—The Russian
auxiliary squadron was in sight of Constantinople,
on that day.

Whitehall, Oct. 6. The King has been
pleased to grant the dignity of a Baron of the
Kingdom of Great-Britain, to Sir Horatio Nel-
son, K. B. Rear-Admiral of the Blue Squa-
dron of his Majesty's Fleet, and the heirs male
of his body lawfully begotten, by the name,
title, and style, of Baron Nelson of the Nile,
and of Burnham Thorpe, in the county of
Norfolk.

The King has ordered, that all vessels from
Philadelphia, shall ride quarantine.

CONSTANTINOPLE (Turkey) Sept. 5.
Turkish Declaration of War against France.
Translation of the Imperial Decree, promul-
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Rabi-ul-Hut, Sept. 4.

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to the inhabitants of Egypt.

When that unhappy news reached our
Imperial ear, a month at least after the unjusti-
fiable event, such was our grief and vexation,
that we call God to witness the tears that
flowed from our eyes, and that sleep and re-
pose vanished from us.

We have therefore deposed him from the
office of Grand Vizir, and have named in his
place Jusuf Pacha, Governor of Ezzorum,
and till his arrival at the sublime Porte, we
name and appoint you, Mustapha Bey, to be
Kaimakam.

Now it being just, that all true believers
should fight against these miserable infidels the
French, and that it becomes the indispensable
duty of our Imperial person to snatch the blessed
territories from their damned hands, and to
revenge the insults offered to Mussulmen, there
should be no delay, in expectation of the arri-
val of the new Vizir; but the most vigorous
measures should be pursued in attacking them
by sea and land.

On this account, we have determined, in
consequence of a deliberation with our most il-
lustrous Chiefs and Ministers, with the fullest
confidence in God and his Property, to adopt
the most efficacious means of delivering the pro-
vince of Egypt from these abandoned wretches.
You will make known to all true believers, in
the different quarters, that we are at war
with the French; and charging, night or day,
you will exert your utmost efforts to obtain a
complete revenge.

You will adopt the most vigilant conduct
to preserve our other Mahomedan provinces,
and our frontiers from the plots and artifices of
the enemy, by throwing a reinforcement of
men into every port, and each fortified place.

You will also most vigilantly direct your
attention to secure to the inhabitants of our
Imperial residence the necessary quantity of
daily supplies of provisions; and you will keep
a watchful eye over every thing till the Grand
Vizir arrives.

We shall bestow our whole attention on
your operations, and we pray the Almighty to
accompany our enterprises with his favour, and
to assist us in the defence of our cause.

LONDON, Sept. 18.

Wednesday last upwards of three hundred
French prisoners, taken by the *Hazard* sloop
of war (coming from the Mauritius,) were
landed at Liverpool amongst many females
captured, one heroic Joan of Arc was seen,
who stood to her guns, and commanded the
men during the action; her child accompanied
her as she marched along guarded by Bri-
tish soldiers.

It now appears, that the united English,
Russian, and Turkish fleets, are to be employ-
ed in transporting from Greece to Alexandria
the army of the Capt. Pacha, who has left
Widdon, and is on his march to the Archipe-
lago.

We have been told of the immense sums
gained by our naval commanders. The pub-

he should also be acquainted with their liberty. The wife of Rovere, one of the Deputies sent to Cayenne, and one of those who are now arrived in England, was with a great number of Priests, taken some time ago by Sir Edward Pellew, in a French frigate going to Cayenne. She had sold all her property in France, to go to join her unhappy husband, and had with her about 3000l.—Sir Edward has given back to her the 3000l., and has paid the sailors their share out of his own purse.

The French General who commanded at Kitala, told the bishop that during all the campaign he had made with Buonaparte, he had never suffered so much as in the small day he made in Ireland.

A phenomenon happened at Bordeaux the beginning of August. The day had been remarkably hot; at nine at night a fresh breeze sprung up from the N.W. the sky looked stormy, and there was a great deal of lightning.—On a sudden the wind changed round to the S. and a violent, and as it is called, a burning gale, came on. The wind was hotter than the hottest day at noon in the S. of France. It almost suffocated those who were in the streets; and persons who were affected by it say, that they felt as hot as they should do at coming near a stove. The women and children were so alarmed, that they screamed, and many felt spasms in the stomach; some fainted. The letters from Bordeaux say, that it was such a wind as often blows in Lybia. The phenomenon lasted about five minutes.

A curious experiment was made not long since on the Seine, at Paris.—Twelve soldiers entered the water in order of battle, and with the aid of a machine, which embraces the body, they traversed the Seine with great celerity, and after having drawn up in a platoon on the opposite bank, they re-entered the river, and in the middle of it set up a fire of musquetry well sustained, and charged with bayonets, though they had under them at least 21 feet of water. Besides the weight of the men, this machine will carry a burden of five myriagrammes, without sinking!—The inventor is Citizen Margon, Adjutant-General with the minister of the Interior.

October 6.

Accounts dated the 27th August, were received on Wednesday from Constantinople, that Admiral Nelson was off the island of Rhodes;—he had not destroyed the French transports which were at Alexandria, but had left some of his squadron to prevent their getting away; and had sent to the Porte for bomb vessels, to enable him to destroy them.—Buonaparte, it is said, has cut off the heads of above 200 Turks, for rejoicing at the victory over the French fleet.

Ministers yesterday, along with a short extract of the news, published the following information:

"Buonaparte was at Cairo, completely at variance with all his officers, who are discontented with the expedition. The soldiers are all sickly, and poisoned with the water of the country.

"The Grand Signior is making every effort to collect a force, to cut off supplies.—Buonaparte's despatches are taken."

We understand that these despatches stated, to the Directory, that without reinforcements, it would be impossible for him to proceed, or even to maintain his position at Cairo, for any length of time, as the inhabitants in general were inimical to his progress.

From the Ukraine it is mentioned, that the Emperor of Russia has offered 50,000 Tartars, with horses and arms, as auxiliaries to the Imperial army, in consideration of a subsidy, making about thirty florins per head.

All the fortresses in Bohemia are victualled, as though in a state of siege; and a great number of recruits arrive from Moravia and Austrian Poland, and a force of 400,000 men is reckoned upon, exclusive of the Hungarian militia.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Ball, of his Majesty's ship *Alexander*, dated Biquier Road, Mouth of the Nile.

"Before this reaches you, you will have heard of the Battle off the Nile, for the particulars of which I refer to Sir Horatio Nelson's public letter. I only received a slight wound by a musket ball taking a piece of flesh from my left cheek, which will leave a small scar.—My ship was engaged within pistol shot of the *Orion* when she caught fire, after which I increased my distance from her, but could not get far enough to avoid the dreadful effects of her explosion. She set fire to my ship in four places, and nothing but the most wonderful exertions extricated us from that perilous state.

"My ship has received so much damage, that I have not a doubt but she will be in England in two or three months. With respect to our action I shall only observe, that the Admiral and Captains had a good opinion of each other before the battle, and now we are more attached than ever. Every one exerted himself alike.

"The Captains have each subscribed 50l. for the Widows and Orphans of those who fell gloriously on the first of August; and the Admiral has joined by giving 100l. The Captains have likewise subscribed 20l. a piece for the purchase of a sword to be presented to Sir Horatio Nelson. We intend to establish an Egyptian Club to commemorate the Glorious First of August."

The City of London has addressed the King on the late Naval Victory; and voted 5000l. for the subscription for the widows and orphans of those who fell in the battle off the Nile.

Upwards of 22,000l. has been subscribed to

the relief of the widows and orphans of the brave men who fell in this battle.

The war between the Porte and Pashaw Oglu, is at length terminated. The Rebel Pacha has accepted the conditions offered by the Grand Signior, which are a general amnesty for all his adherents, and himself to be raised to the dignity of Pacha of three tails, with the government of Servia to Nizza.

A letter from Hamburg of the 25th Sept. contains the following passage:—"I learn this moment that Gen. Kaciufko has been arrested here, at the request of a foreign court."

RICHMOND, Nov. 23.

Yesterday a terrible fire broke out in this place. It began at eight o'clock in the morning, at the house of Mr. Purcell, and spread all along the main street, as far as the house known as a toy shop.—In 4 hours every house was destroyed, except those of Mr. Gimble on the one extreme, and the toy shop on the other, when its fury was arrested, by the very extraordinary exertions of the citizens.—If these houses had taken fire, the city must have been destroyed.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 20.

The hand of God appears to have been almost miraculously engaged in the important and decisive victory obtained by the British over the French fleet, in Rosetta Bay. Had the action been fought on the open ocean, its destruction would have been no miracle, even by an inferior force; but that 22 sail of the line and two frigates, should anchor in a close bay, along side of a fleet, carrying 126 guns and 2445 men more than themselves, and completely capturing or destroying almost the whole, is a circumstance unparalleled in the naval history of the world.—It is a victory which will wait the fame of the gallant Commander to every corner of the earth, and rank the name of NELSON, (perhaps Admiral Lord Nile!)—highest in the annals of British valour.

NORFOLK, Nov. 20.

Yesterday arrived the brig *Mermaid*, Capt. Cranby, 17 days from Cape Francois, who informs us, that about the 24th ult. an action took place at Fort Dauphin, between the inhabitants of that place and a body of Touffaint's troops, under the command of Touffaint's nephew. On the arrival of the news at the Cape, Gen. Hedouville issued a proclamation offering a reward for the head of Touffaint's nephew.—Three days afterwards, viz. on the 27th Gen. Touffaint appeared before Cape Francois with all his black troops, and sent in a flag, with orders for General Hedouville and the white troops to embark immediately and leave the island; this was complied with, and on the 30th the three frigates lying at that place, put to sea with the whole of them. Capt. Cranby was embargoed till after their departure; and also informs, that it was generally understood at the Cape, that Gen. Touffaint would, in a few days, declare the island independent.

Some hours after Capt. Cranby was out was boarded by a British 74 and a frigate, an officer from whom had informed him that the Frenchmen had escaped them.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Francois, dated October 22, 6 o'clock A.M.

"At this instant the general is beating, the troops are all under arms, at the news of General Touffaint marching with an army of 30,000 men, with intention, as it is said, to embark the agent Hedouville, and to declare the independence of the colony.

"At 8 o'clock. This is confirmed by an address made by the agent to the people of the place assembled, to which he represents to them that his force being totally inadequate to any opposition to Touffaint, he conceives it his duty, to prevent the useless effusion of blood, the pillage of the city, and all the horrors of another 20th June, to withdraw himself and those who wish to accompany him; he is accordingly to embark this evening on board the frigate that brought him out, when we may expect the entry of Touffaint and the proclamation of the independence of St. Domingo.

"At about two o'clock, the agent embarked, and half an hour afterwards Gen. Touffaint entered the city with his cavalry, took possession of the Arsenal and Fort Pouter which commanded the harbour. The prisoners which had been taken at Fort Dauphin, had been sent on board the frigates, he insisted on their release and that the schooner *Maria Antoinette* and her prize, a small tender of the British Squadron, cruising off Statia a few days ago, should be left to carry his despatches to France.—These two demands were after some consideration complied with by the agent.

Oct. 29. The frigates blocked up by an English 74 and a ship of war of 26 guns, had stood out for several days: at length the tallest of them went out yesterday before day break, was pursued by the English and chased to leeward all day without any rest, and last night the other two frigates one of which had the agent on board, got out. Gen. Touffaint the day after his arrival had a proclamation published, in which he writes the municipality to assist

him in quelling the apprehensions of the citizens, assuring them, that they have nothing to fear from the army, where discipline is such that not one soldier would behave amiss, and calls on the inhabitants to conduct themselves agreeably to the laws and constitution of the French Republic, which he should support in the absence of the agent, and until the orders of the Directory should be known. This army have now left the place, and every thing is in perfect tranquillity. The agent carries with him in the three frigates 2600 persons, with which he might have made a defence, if he had chosen."

The important event which has just taken place in St. Domingo, is the most interesting and glorious in its aspect on the affairs of this country, that has occurred since our existence as a nation. From good information, we learn, that the nature of the business is such, that the island is to be declared independent, under the guarantee of Great Britain, who is to appoint a governor and that it was to further these recent events that the evacuation of Port-au-Prince, Jeremie and the Mole was concluded on.

There can be little doubt that the leading stimulus with Touffaint, in this business, was, to open a communication with America. But even waving the consideration of this point, the security this revolution will afford to our valuable commerce with Jamaica, &c. is of immense importance to the mercantile interests of America. But it is not to be supposed, that the American government will be backward in acknowledging the independence of St. Domingo; for however we may incline to avoid dabbling in revolutionary matters, this is a case in which our interest is so deeply involved, that secondary considerations ought to be disregarded. The objection, that this step might involve us in war with the mother tyrant, it is to be hoped will soon be done away by a declaration of war. It might be worth while, however, to bestow some consideration on the question, how far the attention bestowed on these people, might embolden the black citizens of our southern states to attempt erecting a democratical republic, after the model of Mr. Jefferson, and other friends to the Rights of Negro Men?

ALBANY, November 23.

We are now to all appearance, in the depth of Winter. We have from 12 to 18 inches snow on a level. The river is passable on the ice; and the weather is as cold as is usual in either of the Winter months. We believe it scarcely in the memory of our oldest citizens, that there should, in the middle of November, be a constant snow storm for five days, and yet in the present month the storm began on the morning of the 27th and continued to the evening of the 28th. We have a great number of foreign vessels in our harbour; and many of our Merchants are yet to receive their supplies of groceries, &c. from New York.

NEW-LONDON, December 5.

On Saturday arrived here the ship *Maryann*, Capt. Benj. Park, 31 days from Malaga, bound to New York. Mr. Benj. Mumford, supercargo of the ship, has politely favoured us with the copy of an intercepted letter written by a French officer who was on shore at Rosetta, and saw the naval combat which will render the name of NELSON, famous in the annals of the world.

LIBERTY. EQUALITY.

Rosetta in Egypt 17th Thermidor sixth year of the French Republic—or 3 August 1798. From E. Rouffignac, Comptroller General of the Expenses of the Egyptian Army, and Ad. ministrator General of the Finances.

"WE have just been witness, my dear friend, to a Naval Combat, the most bloody and unfortunate, that for many ages has taken place: As yet we knew not all the circumstances, but those we are acquainted with are frightful in the extreme; the French Squadron consisting of thirteen sail of the line, one of which was a three decker of 120 guns, and three 20 gun ships, were anchored in line of battle, in the Bay of Aboukar or Carroffa, the only one that exists in all the coast of Egypt, for these 3 days past several Ships and Frigates belonging to the English, have at different times been reconnoitering the position of our fleet, so that we were in momentary expectation of being attacked.

"In a direct line from Aboukar to Rosetta, the distance is about four leagues and half, from the height of the latter our fleet is perfectly seen and distinguished, the 12th of this month at half past five o'clock in the evening we heard the firing of cannon, this was the commencement of the battle: we immediately got up the terraces, the tops of the highest houses, and little eminences, from whence we plainly distinguished ten English sail of the line, the others we could not see; the cannonading was very heavy until about a quarter of nine o'clock, when favoured by the night we perceived, an immense light, which announced to us that some ship was on fire, the thunder of cannon was heard with redoubled fury, and the ship on fire blew up, with the most dreadful explosion, which was heard at Rosetta, in the same manner as the explosion of the Ganelle was heard at Paris, when this accident happened, the most profound silence took place for the space of ten minutes, from the moment of the explosion, until our hearing it might take up about two; the firing commenced again, and continued without intermission until three o'clock in the morning, when it ceased almost entirely until five, when it commenced again with much vivacity as ever. I placed myself on a tower, which is about a cannon shot from Rosetta, and which is called Maudou, from thence I could plainly

see the whole battle; at 8 o'clock I perceived a ship on fire and in about half an hour blew up similar to that last night; a ship which until the moment of her explosion was not perceived on fire at all. The other ships moved to a greater distance from the shore, and the 6 e on board her (apparently dimitted) by which we presumed that it was entirely extinguished; during this time the cannonading redoubled; a large ship entirely dimitted, was on shore on the coast. I perceived others among the fleet in similar manner dimitted, but the two squadrons were so mingled amongst each other, that it was impossible to distinguish French from English, nor on shore whole side the advantage was. The firing continued with unvarying vivacity until about two o'clock after mid day of the 25th, at this hour we perceived two sail of the line and two frigates under a press of sail on a wind blowing to the eastward, we perceived the whole four were under French colours, no other vessel made any movement, and the firing ceased entirely; towards six o'clock in the evening I returned to the tower about Maudou to reconnoitre the position of the two fleets; it was the same as at 8 o'clock, the four ships were abreast of the mouth of the Nile.

We knew not what to think or conjecture. Twenty four hours passed without having any person to give us any detail. In our situation it was impossible to proceed any way by land, on account of the Arabs, who were assembled between Rosetta and Aboukar, and by sea, on account of the difficulty of getting out of the opening of the branch of the Nile. You may judge of our impatience and perplexity; nothing could be acquired from this situation. However, we were obliged to pass the whole of this night in uncertainty. At last, in the morning of the 26th, a boat, which left Alexandria in the night gave us some detail, though little tending to our comfort. They told us, that the officers of the French fleet who escaped in a boat to Alexandria have reported, that in the commencement of the battle Admiral Biers had received three severe wounds, one in the head and two in the body, notwithstanding which he persisted in keeping his station on the main-deck until a fourth shot took him in the body and cut him in two. At the same moment a shot took off Capt. Casabianca. At this time they perceived the ship to be on fire, in such a manner as not to be able to extinguish it; and, at last, the ship blew up, about two o'clock at night. They added, that our fleet was totally destroyed and lost, with the exception of 4 ships escaped.

I returned to the tower, where I found things entirely in the same situation as yesterday; they were so even yesterday night and this morning. I have now to say how they appeared from the castle of Aboukar, on the left, sweeping the horizon to the right: four ships were without masts, and under English colours; 5th and 6th are in good state, but cannot distinguish their colours; the 4th has lost her mainmast; this morning she hoisted her foremast staytail, and at some after sail; 7th is without topgallantmast; 8th is dimitted; 9th is dimitted with the exception of her bowsprit; 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13, form a kind of groups, having only 7 masts between them; 14th has only her foremast; 15th has lost her foremast and mizen topgallantmast; 16th is entirely dimitted; 17th has lost her mizen topgallantmast; 18th has lost her foremast; 19th, 20th, and 21st, form a group, having only 4 masts between them; 22d is entirely dimitted, and on shore; the last English colours up; the people on board her are trying to get her afloat, and to raise her masts; 23d is in good state.

This is all I can distinguish; from which results, that although the English have had the advantage, they have been roughly handled, since they could not follow the vessels that went away on the 25th. For those two days these ships have been perfectly inactive, and seemingly, destroyed.

This morning news has been brought from Alexandria, which confirms our losses. Rear Admiral Dorek is killed; also Vice Admiral Blanche Duchesne; five ships have struck their colours; the *Le Tonnant* was the last ship in action; Desputier, who commanded her, had his two legs shot off by a cannon shot.—The ships who escaped, are the *Le Guillaume Tell*, and the *Le Gerereux*, with the frigates *Le Diagne*, and *Le Justice*. They say it was the *l'Armee* that blew up yesterday morning. Many things relative to the battle we are still to learn. They say the English Admiral has sent a flag of truce to Alexandria, demanding that we should receive and take charge of the wounded, amounting to 1500, and they will send us all our prisoners. As yet I am ignorant of what has been decided upon.

"You will receive in France, the Official account of us; and of the English, I know not what they will say, but you may rely on what I have written, because it is what I have seen; communicate my letter to citizen Cuvier; his son, who ought to have given this account, is by me otherwise employed."

Drowned on Monday last, off Lynde's Point, mouth of Connecticut River, Mr. Jedutha Beber, aged 72 years.—Being in a boat with his son, and one or two other persons, a flow of wind struck and upset her. The old gentleman observed, that he was an old man, and requested them to save themselves, and not jar for him.

S A L E M, Nov. 30.

A fishing schooner, belonging to Marblehead, is on shore at Eastham (Cape Cod) since the gale, much dimitted.—There are said to be seven vessels ashore on Cape Cod, that have

He should also be acquainted with their liberty. The wife of Rogers, one of the Deputies sent to Cayenne, and one of those who are now arrived in England, was with a great number of Priests, taken some time ago by Sir Edward Pellew, in a French frigate going to Cayenne. She had sold all her property in France, to go to join her unhappy husband, and had with her about 3000l.—Sir Edward has given back to her the 3000l. and has paid the sailors their share out of his own purse.

The French General who commanded at Kitala, told the bishop that during all the campaigns he had made with Buonaparte; he had never suffered so much as in the small day he made in Ireland.

A phenomenon happened at Bordeaux the beginning of August. The day had been remarkably hot; at nine at night a fresh breeze sprung up from the N.W. the sky looked stormy, and there was a great deal of lightning.—On a sudden the wind changed round to the S. and a violent, and as it is called, a burning gale, came on. The wind was hotter than the hottest day at noon in the S. of France. It almost suffocated those who were in the streets; and persons who were affected by it say, that they felt as hot as they should do at coming near a stove. The women and children were so alarmed, that they screamed, and many felt spasms in the stomach; some fainted. The letters from Bordeaux say, that it was such a wind as often blows in Lybia. The phenomenon lasted about five minutes.

A curious experiment was made not long since on the Seine, at Paris.—Twelve soldiers entered the water in order of battle, and with the aid of a machine, which embraces the body, they traversed the Seine with great celerity, and after having drawn up in a platoon on the opposite bank, they re-entered the river, and in the middle of it set up a fire of musquetry well sustained, and charged with bayonets, though they had under them at least 20 feet of water. Besides the weight of the men, this machine will carry a burden of five myriagrammes, without sinking!—The inventor is Citiz n Margon, Adjutant-general with the minister of the Interior.

October 6. Accounts dated the 27th August, were received on Wednesday from Constantinople, that Admiral Nelson was off the island of Rhodes;—he had not destroyed the French transports which were at Alexandria, but had left some of his squadron to prevent their getting away; and had sent to the Porte for bomb vessels, to enable him to destroy them.—Buonaparte, it is said, has cut off the heads of above 200 Turks, for rejoicing at the victory over the French fleet.

Ministers yesterday, along with a short extract of the news, published the following information:

"Buonaparte was at Cairo, completely at variance with all his officers, who are discontented with the expedition. The soldiers are sickly, and poisoned with the water of the country."

"The Grand Signior is making every effort to collect a force, to cut off supplies.—Buonaparte's despatches are taken."

We understand that these despatches stated, to the Directory, that without reinforcements, it would be impossible for him to proceed, or even to maintain his position at Cairo, for any length of time, as the inhabitants in general were inimical to his progress.

From the Ukraine it is mentioned, that the Emperor of Russia has offered 20,000 Tartars, with horses and arms, as auxiliaries to the Imperial army, in consideration of a subsidy, making about thirty florins per head.

All the fortresses in Bohemia are victualled, as though in a state of siege; and a great number of recruits arrive from Moravia and Austrian Poland, and a force of 400,000 men is reckoned upon, exclusive of the Hungarian troops.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Ball, of his Majesty's ship Alexander, dated Bequier Road, Mouth of the Nile.

"Before this reaches you, you will have heard of the battle off the Nile, for the particulars of which I refer to Sir Horatio Nelson's public letter. I only received a slight wound by a musket ball, taking a piece of flesh from my left cheek, which will leave a small scar.—My ship was engaged within pistol shot of L'Orient when she caught fire, after which I increased my distance from her, but could not get far enough to avoid the dreadful effects of her explosion. She set fire to my ship in four places; and nothing but the most wonderful exertions extricated us from that perilous state."

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"10 o'clock. This is confirmed by an address made by the agent to the people of the place assembled, in which he represents to them that his force being totally inadequate to any opposition to Touffaint, he conceived it his duty, to prevent the useless effusion of blood, the pillage of the city, and all the horrors of another 20th June, to withdraw himself and those who wish to accompany him; he is accordingly to embark this evening on board the frigate that brought him out, when we may expect the entry of Touffaint and the proclamation of the independence of St. Domingo."

"23d about two o'clock, the agent embarked, and half an hour afterwards Gen. Touffaint entered the city with his cavalry, took possession of the Arsenal and Fort Paulet which commanded the harbour. The prisoners which had been taken at Fort Dauphin, had been sent on board the frigates, he insisted on their release and that the schooner Maria Antoniette and her prize, a small tender of the British squadron, cruising off St. Louis a few days ago, should be left to carry his despatches to France.—These two demands were after some consideration complied with by the agent."

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From E. Rouffignac, Commander General of the Expenses of the Eastern Army, and Administrator General of the Finances.

"WE have just been witness, my dear friend, to a Naval Combat, the most bloody and unfortunate, that for many ages has taken place. As yet we knew not all the circumstances, but those we are acquainted with are frightful in the extreme; the French Squadron consisting of thirteen sail of the line, one of which was a three decker of 120 guns, and three 30 gun ships, were anchored in line of battle, in the Bay of Aboukar or Carroffa, the only one that exists in all the coast of Egypt, for these 3 days past several Ships and Frigates, belonging to the English, have at different times been reconnoitering the position of our fleet, so that we were in momentary expectation of being attacked."

"In a direct line from Aboukar to Rosetta, the distance is about four leagues and half, from the height of the latter our fleet is perfectly seen and distinguished, the 14th of this month at half past five o'clock in the evening we heard the firing of cannon, this was the commencement of the battle; we immediately got up the terraces, the tops of the highest houses, and lit a eminences, from whence we plainly distinguished ten English sail of the line, the others we could not see; the cannonading was very heavy until about a quarter of nine o'clock, when favoured by the night we perceived, an immense light, which announced to us that some ship was on fire, the thunder of cannon was heard with redoubled fury, and the ship on fire blew up, with the most dreadful explosion, which was heard at Rosetta, in the same manner as the explosion of the Ganelle was heard at Paris, when this accident happened, the most profound silence took place for the space of ten minutes, from the moment of the explosion, until our hearing it might take up about two; the firing commenced again, and continued without intermission until three o'clock in the morning, when it ceased almost entirely until five, when it commenced again with as much vivacity as ever. I placed myself on a tower, which is about a cannon shot from Rosetta, and which is called Maudou, from thence I could plainly

see the whole battle; at 8 o'clock I perceived a ship on fire and in about half an hour blew up similar to that last night; a ship which until the moment of her explosion was not perceived on fire at all. The other ships moved to a greater distance from the shore, and the five on board her (apparently dismasted) by which we presumed that it was entirely extinguished; during this time the cannonading redoubled; a large ship entirely dismasted, was on shore on the coast. I perceived others among the fleet in similar manner dismasted, but the two squadrons were so mingled amongst each other, that it was impossible to distinguish French from English, nor on shore whose side the advantage was. The firing continued with unvarying vivacity until about two o'clock after mid day of the 15th, at this hour we perceived two sail of the line and two frigates under a press of sail on a wind standing to the eastward, we perceived the whole four were under French colours, no other vessel made any movement, and the firing ceased entirely; towards six o'clock in the evening I returned to the tower about Maudou to reconnoitre the position of the two fleets; it was the same as at 2 o'clock, the four ships were abreast of the mouth of the Nile."

We knew not what to think or conjecture. Twenty four hours passed without having any person to give us any detail. In our situation it was impossible to proceed any way by land, on account of the Arabs, who were assembled between Rosetta and Aboukar, and by sea, on account of the difficulty of getting out of the opening of the branch of the Nile. You may judge of our impatience and perplexity; nothing could be acquired from this situation.—However, we were obliged to pass the whole of this night in uncertainty. At last, in the morning of the 16th, a boat, which left Alexandria in the night gave us some detail, though little tending to our comfort. They told us, that the officers of the French fleet who escaped in a boat to Alexandria have reported, that in the commencement of the battle Admiral Bugey had received three severe wounds, one in the head and two in the body, notwithstanding which he persisted in keeping his station on the arm-chest until a fourth shot took him in the body and cut him in two. At the same moment a shot took off Capt. Casabianca. At this time they perceived the ship to be on fire, in such a manner as not to be able to extinguish it; and, at last, the ship blew up, about two o'clock at night. They added, that our fleet was totally destroyed and left, with the exception of 4 ships escaped.

I returned to the tower, where I found things entirely in the same situation as yesterday; they were so even yesterday night and this morning. I have now to say how they appeared from the castle of Aboukar, on the left, sweeping the horizon to the right; 4 four ships were without masts, and under English colours; 5th and 6th are in good state, but cannot distinguish their colours; the 4th has lost her mainmast; this morning she hoisted her foremast stay-sail, and for some after sail; 7th is without topgallantmast; 8th is dismasted; 9th is dismasted with the exception of her bowsprit; 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th, form a kind of groups, having only 7 masts between them; a 14th has only her foremast; 15th has lost her foremast and main topgallantmast; 16th is entirely dismasted; 17th has lost her main topgallantmast; 18th has lost her foremast; 19th, 20th, and 21st, form a group, having only 4 masts between them; 22d is entirely dismasted, and on shore; the 23d English colours up; the people on board her are trying to get her afloat, and to raise her masts; 23d is in good state.

This is all I can distinguish; from which results, that although the English have had the advantage, they have been roughly handled, since they could not follow the vessels that went away on the 15th. For those two days their ships have been perfectly inactive, and seemingly, destroyed.

This morning news has been brought from Alexandria, which confirms our losses. Rear Admiral Doreth is killed; also Vice Admiral Blouet; Duke de Duchaide; five ships have struck their colours; the le Tonnant was the last ship in action; Dupetit, who commanded her, had his two legs shot off by a cannon shot.—The ships who escaped, are the le Guillaume Tell, and the le Genereux, with the frigates le Diandre, and le Justice. They say it was the le Artemesse that blew up yesterday morning. Many things relative to the battle we are still to learn. They say the English Admiral has sent a flag of truce to Alexandria, demanding that we should receive and take charge of the wounded, amounting to 1500, and they will send us all our prisoners. As yet I am ignorant of what has been decided upon.

"You will receive in France, the Official account of us and of the English, I know not what they will say, but you may rely on what I have written, because it is what I have seen; communicate my letter to citizen Covaris; his son, who ought to have given this account, is by me otherwise employed."

Drowned on Monday last, off Lynde's Point, mouth of Coosaticut River, Mr. Jedutha Beber, aged 75 years.—Being in a boat with his son, and one or two other persons, a flaw of wind struck and upset her. The old gentleman observed, that he was an old man, and requested them to save themselves, and not jar for him.

S A L E M, Nov. 30.

A fishing schooner, belonging to Marblehead, is on shore at Eastham (Cape Cod) since the gale, much dismasted.—There are said to be seven vessels ashore on Cape Cod, that have

gone to pieces. The account given to a vessel which anchored off near the shore, since the gale, was, that 25 dead bodies had been picked up and buried. It is uncertain whether any lives were saved.

PORTSMOUTH, December 2.
Yesterday arrived ship Two Brothers, Tuesday, 39 days from Liverpool, bringing papers to the middle of October. Capt. T. saw a letter from the Admiralty, announcing a conveyance to rendezvous at Falmouth for the American trade, the first fair wind.

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CUSTOM-HOUSE,		
District of Newport, Dec. 10.		
RATES.		
Ship Flora, Allen,	From	Havana
Brig Alfred, Penn,		Martinique
Schooner Laura, Wilcox,		Dan
Sloop Concord, Cabone,		New York
— Dolphin, Burt,		Dan
— Fair America, Bennett,		Dan
— America, Burd,		Philadelphia
— Sally, Hall,		Dan
Ship Angelonia, Chas,		Providence
CLEAR.		
Brig Greenwith, Ladd,		Havana
— Little Sally, Hudson,		Dan
— Orange, Mayberry,		Africa
— Jane & Elizabeth, Perry,		Dan
Schooner Rebecca, Brown,		Havana
— Industry, Chas,		Dan
Sloop Eagle, Earl,		New York
— Friendship, Price,		Washington
— Romeo, Hall,		Providence
Schooner Fame, Ann,		Charleston
— Bell, Miles,		Washington
Sloop George, Brown,		New York
— Minerva, Blackship,		Yorktown

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THE most common observer must be sensible that no well regulated newspaper, can consistently with its nature contain more than brief abstracts of the business transacted in the Legislature of the United States. This is a misfortune which cannot be remedied in Connecticut excepting in the manner above proposed. To render above the intricacies of foreign powers, and to extract the mischiefs of domestic foes; the proceedings of our government, ought to be universally read and understood. The importance of a general dissemination of the national Law, and of the principles on which they are founded, it is to be hoped, will be sufficient inducement to an enlightened public, to meet the proposals with a liberal encouragement. The friends of rational government, of virtue and christianity, it is presumed will feel themselves urged by duty and interest to volunteer their particular exertions, to promote a plan which promises to be productive of so much good. The security and distinguished blessings which our nation at present enjoys; and the stability of every improvement greatly depends upon the people being generally enlightened upon great national questions; a knowledge which can in no way be so perfectly attained, as by reading the debates of the Legislative bodies, where the affirmative and negative are investigated by the knowledge and genius of the nation. The plan is hereby submitted at the tribunal of the public by their devoted humble servant, SAMUEL GREEN, Gazette-Office, London, Dec. 1, 1798.

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—At Scituate, JOHN FISK Esq; in the 85th Year of his Age.

—At Portland (MOR.) JEAN PETRIS, aged 113 Years.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

Disbursements, Dec. 10.

Returned,	From
Ship Flora, Allen,	Havana
Brig Alfred, Paris,	Martinique
Schooner Laura, Wilcocks,	Ditto
Sloop Concord, Cabone,	New York
— Dolphin, Barker,	Ditto
— Fair America, Beaudry,	Ditto
— America, Borden,	Philadelphia
— Sally, Hall,	Ditto
Ship Angenorina, Chase,	Providence
CLEARED.	
Brig Greenwich, Laddes,	Havana
— Little Sally, Boston,	Ditto
— Orange, Mackery,	Africa
— Jane & Eliza, Perry,	Ditto
Schooner Rebecca, Brown,	Havana
— Industry, Ohio,	Ditto
Sloop Eagle, Earle,	New York
— Friendship, Rice,	Washington
— Romeo, Head,	Providence
Schooner Fame, Allen,	Charleston
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SONG.

A SMILE AND A TEAR.

YOU own I'm complacent, but tell me
I'm cold —
Then must I my youth's early sorrows unfold;
Must wake a remembrance to joys that are fled.
Now hope is extinguish'd and passion is dead
I have lost in life's morn all that life could
endear.
And, if I seem cheerful, I smile thro' a tear.

My parents, tho' humble, were happy and
good;
We could boast of our honor, if not of our
blood.

My lover—ah! how the sad tale I tell—
For his country he fought—for his country he
fell.

He was brave, he was true—to my soul he was
dear;
His fame claims a smile—but it shines thro' a
tear.

In vain would I picture my agoniz'd heart;
My parents' soft soothing no balm could im-
part.

They look o'er the child whom they could
not relieve,
And the cold hand of death left me, only to
grieve.

Thus fated to suffer, that moment draws near
When you'll neither distinguish a smile nor a
tear.

BENJAMIN HADWEN,

Has just Received, and for Sale,
a Fresh Supply of
FALL and WINTER GOODS,
At his Shop, the Corner of the Old
Church Lane, Thames-street.
Newport, 26th, 11th Month, 1798.

STEPHEN DEBLOIS

INFORMS his Customers and
others, he has received most of
his FALL GOODS—his Assort-
ments are Extensive in the HARD-
WARE Branches—Elegant Tea-
pots, Tea-Trays, Knives and
Forks—Scates, &c. &c. &c.
Newport, Nov. 26, 1798.

GREEN & TILLINGHAST

Have just received a large Assort-
ment of
CHOICE GOODS,
Suitable for the Season,
Which they are now selling at the
most reduced Prices, by
WHOLESALE and RETAIL.
Newport, Nov. 26, 1798.

TO BE SOLD,

A FARM, situate in Bristol;
containing about One Hun-
dred and Seventy-two Acres, com-
monly known by the Name of the
Ellery Farm.—For Terms apply to
ABRAHAM R. ELLERY.
Newport, 27th Nov. 1798.

Thomas Green

At the BUCK, near the Red
Market,
Having just Imported, a FRESH
SUPPLY of
ENGLISH and INDIA
GOODS,

Has now on Hand, a very exten-
sive Assortment, which he is selling
at the usual low Prices!—And,
N.B. While he feels very grate-
ful to his good Customers, for past
Favours, and begs a Continuance
of the same, earnestly entreats
those, who are delinquent, in Town
and Country, to discharge their
respective Obligations.

N.B. Home made CLOTHS
taken in Pay, as heretofore.
Newport, Nov. 27, 1798.

ROBERT LAWTON

Inform his Friends, Old Custom-
ers, and the Public at large, that
he has just received, and has for
Sale, as cheap as at any Store
in Newport,

A Fresh Supply of ENGLISH
GOODS, suitable for the
Season, consisting of Superfine and
Second Broadcloths, & Casimeres;
a great Variety of Fancy Vesting;
Coatings; Baizes; Flannels; Elaf-
ticks and Plains. Calicoes and
Chintzes; Sattins; Modes; Late-
fringes; Tiffanies; Ladies Sattin.
Beaver, and common Hats; and a
great Variety of other Articles.
Newport, Nov. 25, 1798.

New Goods.

John Bours, jun.

Respectfully informs his Friends
and the Public in general, That
he has just received, at his Store,
directly opposite Gen. Martin's,

A Beautiful Assortment
of the most fashionable
DRY GOODS, which he is
determined to sell very low.

J. B. jun. returns his Thanks
to his Customers, and requests a
Continuance of their Favours.
Newport, 27th Nov. 1798.

TO BE SOLD

The FERRY on Easton's
Point (commonly called the Point-
Ferry) and the Ferry (leading to it on
Conanicut; together with the two
Boats, the Wharves, Stores, Buildings,
and Land belonging to them—At the
Point Ferry, there are two Wharves,
with a Range of Sties on each of
them, and a Ferry Hole, with a Gar-
den belonging to it—Also, a large
House Lot, adjoining the Wanton-
Estate, having a Front of 95 Feet,
and being about 115 feet in Depth.—
On the Conanicut side, between the
Wharf, there is a large convenient
Ferry House, lately built, and in perfect
Repair, with Four Acres of good Land
belonging to it. The above Property
will be sold upon reasonable Terms,
by

(CHRISTOPHER) CHAMPLIN.
Newport, Nov. 27, 1798.

ATTENTION!

RENDZVOUS for the Pur-
pose of Recruiting a Company of
ARTILLERISTS and ENGINEERS, sta-
tioned at Fort Wolcott in Newport
Harbour, is opened. Mr. SAMUEL
VAUGHN, on the Place, where any
Persons desirous of serving his Country
will have an Opportunity to engage—
The Term of Enlistment will be 5
Years—Bounty given 2 Dollars—
Monthly Pay to Artificers (such as
Carpenters, Wheelwrights, and Black-
smiths) 10 Dollars per Month, Multi-
plied 6 Dollars, and Private 5 Dollars
—Fine Clothing is complete Provisions
good, and a large Allowance—It unfor-
tunately a Soldier that get Sick, he
will be healed free from Expence, and
if wounded in the Service of his Coun-
try, will receive a Gratification equal
to his Disability.

GOD BLESS THE PRESIDENT.
W. WHITEFIELD,
Capt. Corps Artillery and Engineer's.
Newport July 30th. 98

WANTED,

A JOURNEMAN at the
Cabinet and hair-making
Business, one who Master of
both Branches.—acquire of the
Printer.
Newport, 29th Oct. 1798.

NEGRO HEAD TOBACCO.

MOSES JUDAH

Has just received a fresh Supply of
prime Virginia manufactured
sweet scented

NEGRO HEAD TOBACCO,

Which he will sell on the most rea-
sonable Terms, at his House, a
few Doors North of the Brick-
Market, Thames-street.

M. JUDAH

Has likewise for Sale, at the Soap
and Candle Manufactory on the
Hill, opposite Mr. William Til-
ley's Rope Walk,

Mould & DIRT CANDLES, and
HARD SOAP, Wholesale and
Retail.

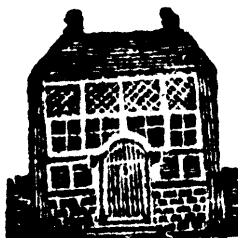
Newport, October 22, '98.

N.B. The highest Market Price
constantly given for TALLOW.

For CASH, or good NOTES,
&c. &c. &c.

CHRISTOPHER ELLERY,

Offers for Sale, his ESTATE in
Newport, viz.



A Dwelling-

House, the
Lot of Land where-
on it stands, the
LOTS about it,
and the FURNI-
TURE of the House, &c. &c. &c.
The House, spacious enough for a
large Family, is commodiously and
neatly finished. The Furniture
is valuable and handsome. The
Lots are laid out in Four regular
GARDENS, fenced in the best
Manner, under prime Cultivation,
and produce a great Variety of
excellent Vegetables. Adjoining
the House are Two well-paved
Yards, wherein are a good Well,
and Cistern, and useful Buildings,
&c.

There are, on the Premises,
Peach, Plum, Cherry, and Quince-
Trees, &c. choice Grapes, &c. &c.
and Five Hundred young Poplars,
&c. &c. &c.

CREDIT, of One, Two or
Three Years, for the above, will be
given, if desired.

Newport, October 29, 1798.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE Tract of Land,
containing 282 Acres, on the
East Part of Nashawinna Island,
in Vineyard Sound. Said Land is
excellent for Grazing or Grain, has
plenty of Meadow on it, is well
watered, has fine fishing and fowl-
ing near it, and is a very suitable
Place for a Public House, as it joins
on Quickset's-Hole, where Vessels
frequently anchor in passing thro'
the Sound. For Terms apply to
SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD.
Newport, Nov. 12, 1798.

BLANKS.

WRITS for the Courts
of Common Pleas—Exe-
cutions—Justices Writs and Exe-
cutions—(agreeably to the Form
lately enacted in the Revision of
the Laws)—for Sale by the Printer
hereof.

HOLMES WEAVER,

CABINET and CHAIR-MAKER,
Informs the Citizens of Newport, and its
Vicinity,

THAT he has taken a SHOP,
in MEETING-STREET, a little North-
ward of the Mercury Printing Office, where he
carries on the above Business, in all its vari-
ous Branches.

His Father himself, that an anxious Solicitude
to please, will insure him the Patronage of a
generous Public, in an Art conducive to Ele-
gance—Assuring them they shall be supplied,
with every Article in his Line, as cheap as can
be procured (of an equal Quality) in New-
York or Philadelphia.

The most fashionable and approved Patterns
shall be constantly prepared, and neatly exe-
cuted.

All Kinds of inlaid and ornamental Work,
done in the most fanciful Manner.

Likewise—beautiful Japan Varnishing done
at the most reduced Prices; which is the highest
and most transparent Polish, hitherto invented.

The above Varnish may be applied to
old Furniture, without the Trouble of remov-
ing it.

To be Sold, by

SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,

JAMAICA Spirits, by the Hog-
head or Barrel,
W. India and New-England RUM, by the
Hoghead or Barrel.
BRANDY and GENEVA, by the Pipe or
Barrel.
MOLASSES, of an excellent Quality, suit-
able for Retailing, by the Hoghead or
Barrel.
Hyson and Bohea TEA, by the Dozen, or
Pound.
FLOUR, BEEF, and RICE, by the Barrel,
or Tierce.

On COMMISSION.

Sundry Dwelling Houses, situate in different
Parts of this Town, Cheap for Cash.
He carries on the Baking Business in all its
Branches.—He has on Hand, a Quantity of
Ship and Cabin Bread, cheaper than any
imported of equal Quality. He gives the
highest Price for Old GOLD and SILVER.
Newport, Nov. 6, 1798.

Stephen Pierce

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made
COLOURS. Also, an Assortment
of near GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FUR-
NITURE, POWDER and SHOT; a few
Bags of ANNISEED, a Quantity of excel-
lent MUSTARD in Bottles, a small Assort-
ment of GLASS WARE of superior Qual-
ity, and an Assortment of CROCKERY
WARE.—Also,
A Quantity of excellent Spanish SEGARS.

John Baker

Respectfully informs the Public, that
he continues his Business as usual,
and has for Sale, at his Store, for-
merly occupied by Mr. STEPHEN
PIERCE, at the Head of Banister's
Wharf,

BRANDY by the Pipe, Quarter
Cask and Gallon, 1st, 2d, and
4th Proof.

W. India Rum, by the Barrel or
Gallon.

New-England Rum by the Barrel or
Gallon.

Geneva by the Barrel or Gallon.

Brown Sugar by the Barrel.

White Spanish Fote by Do.

Loaf Sugar by the Hundred or Loaf.

Flour by the Barrel, fine and superfine.

Souchong Tea, by the Dozen or lb.

A general Assortment of Glass Ware.

Liverpool Crockery Ware, consisting of

best printed, enamel'd, pencil'd,

and common Dishes.

An elegant Assortment Morocco Shoes.

Coarse and Fine Salt.

Also, a Variety of other Articles, in

the Grocery Line, which he will dis-
pose of at a reduced Price for Cash.

RAGS.

THE highest Price, in Cash,
given for clean Linen or
Cotton RAGS, by the Printer
hereof.

SONG.

A SMILE AND A TEAR.

YOU own I'm complacent, but tell me
I'm cold—
Then must I my youth's early sorrows unfold;
Must waken remembrance to joys that are fled,
Now hope is extinguish'd and passion is dead?
I have lost in life's morn all that life could
endear,
And, if I seem cheerful, I smile thro' a tear.

My parents, tho' humble, were happy and
good;
We could boast of our honor, if not of our
blood.

My lover—ah! how the sad tale shall I tell?
For his country he fought—for his country he
fell;
He was brave, he was true—to my soul he was
dear;

His fame claims a smile—but it shines thro' a
tear.

In vain would I picture my agoniz'd heart,
My parents' soft soothing no balm could im-
part;

They look'd o'er the child whom they could
not relieve,

And the cold hand of death left me, only to
grieve.

Thus fated to suffer, that moment draws near
When you'll neither distinguish a smile nor a
tear.

BENJAMIN HADWEN,

Has just Received, and for Sale,
a Fresh Supply of
FALL and WINTER GOODS,
At his Shop, the Corner of the Old
Church Lane, Thames-street.
Newport, 26th, 11th Month, 1798.

STEPHEN DEBLOIS

INFORMS his Customers and
Others, he has received most of
his FALL GOODS—his Affort-
ments are Extensive in the HARD-
WARE Branches—Elegant Tea-
pots, Tea-Trays, Knives and
Forks—Scates, &c. &c. &c.
Newport, Nov. 26, 1798.

GREEN & TILLINGHAST

Have just received a large Affort-
ment of
CHOICE GOODS,
Suitable for the Season,
Which they are now selling at the
most reduced Prices, by
WHOLESALE and RETAIL.
Newport, Nov. 26, 1798.

TO BE SOLD,

A FARM, situate in Bristol,
containing about One Hun-
dred and Seventy-two Acres, com-
monly known by the Name of the
Ellery Farm.—For Terms apply to
ABRAHAM R. ELLERY.
Newport, 27th Nov. 1798.

Thomas Green

At the BUCK, near the Red
Market,
Having just Imported, a FRESH
SUPPLY of
ENGLISH and INDIA
GOODS,

Has now on Hand, a very exten-
sive Assortment, which he is selling
at the usual low Prices!—And,
N.B. While he feels very grate-
ful to his good Customers, for past
Favours, and begs a Continuance
of the same, earnestly entreats
those, who are delinquent, in Town
and Country, to discharge their
respective Obligations.

N.B. Home made CLOTHS
taken in Pay, as heretofore.
Newport, Nov. 27, 1798.

ROBERT LAWTON

Inform his Friends, Old Custom-
ers, and the Public at large, that
he has just received, and has for
Sale, as cheap as at any Store
in Newport,

A Fresh Supply of ENGLISH
GOODS, suitable for the
Season, consisting of Superfine and
Second Broadcloths, & Cassimeres;
a great Variety of Fancy Vesting;
Coatings; Baizes; Flannels; Elast-
ticks and Plains; Calicoes and
Chintzes; Sattins; Modes; Lute-
strings; Tiffanies; Ladies Sattin,
Beaver, and common Hats; and a
great Variety of other Articles.
Newport, Nov. 25, 1798.

New Goods.

John Bours, jun.

Respectfully informs his Friends
and the Public in general, That
he has just received, at his Store,
directly opposite Gen. Martin's,

A Beautiful Assortment
of the most fashionable
DRY GOODS, which he is
determined to sell very low.

J. B. jun. returns his Thanks
to his Customers, and requests a
Continuance of their Favours.
Newport, 27th Nov. 1798.

TO BE SOLD

The FERRY in Easton's
Point (commonly called the Point-
Ferry) and the Ferry adjoining to it on
Connecticut; together with the two
Boats, the Wharves, Stores, Buildings,
and Land belonging to them.—At the
Point Ferry, there are two Wharves,
with a Range of Sties on each of
them, and a Ferry Hove, with a Gar-
den belonging to it.—Also, a large
House Lot, adjoining the Wanton-
Estate, having a Front of 95 Feet,
and being about 115 feet in Depth.—
On the Connecticut side, besides the
Wharf, there is a large convenient
Ferry House, lately built, and in perfect
Repair, with Four Acres of good Land
belonging to it. The above Property
will be sold upon reasonable Terms,
by

CHRISTOPHER CHAMPLIN.
Newport, Nov. 27, 1798.

ATTENTION!

RENDER VOUCH for the Pur-
pose of Recruiting a Company of
ARTILLERISTS and ENGINEERS, sta-
tioned at Fort Wolcott in Newport
Harbour, is opened Mr. SAMUEL
VAUGHN's, on the Parade, where any
Person desirous of serving his Country
will have an Opportunity to engage.—
The Term of Enlistment will be 5
Years—Bounty given 2 Dollars—
Monthly Pay to Artillery (such as
Carpenters, Wheelwrights, and Black-
smiths) 10 Dollars per Month, Musi-
cians 6 Dollars, and Paes 5 Dollars
—The Clothing is coarse. Provisions
good, and a large Allowance.—It unfor-
tunately a Soldier shot and got Si k, he
will be healed free of Expence, and
it wounded in the Service of his Coun-
try, will receive a Compensation equal
to his Disability.

GOD BLESS THE RESIDENT.

W. LUTFIELD,

Capt. Corps Artillery and Engineer's.
Newport, July 30th, 98

WANTED,

A JOURNE MAN at the
Cabinet and hair-making
Business, one who Master of
both Branches.—Inquire of the
Printer.

Newport, 29th Oct. 1798.

NEGRO HEAD TOBACCO.

MOSES JUDAH

Has just received a fresh Supply of
prime Virginia manufactured
sweet scented

NEGRO HEAD TOBACCO,
Which he will sell on the most rea-
sonable Terms, at his House, a
few Doors North of the Brick-
Market, Thames-street.

M. JUDAH

Has likewise for Sale, at the Soap
and Candle Manufactory on the
Hill, opposite Mr. William Til-
ley's Rope Walk,
MOULD & DIRT CANDLES, and
HARD SOAP, Wholesale and
Retail.

Newport, October 22, '98.

N.B. The highest Market Price
constantly given for TALLOW.

For CASH, or good NOTES,
&c. &c. &c.

CHRISTOPHER ELLERY,

Offers for Sale, his ESTATE in
Newport, viz.



A Dwelling-
House, the
Lot of Land where-
on it stands, the
LOTS about it,
and the FURNI-
TURE of the House, &c. &c. &c.
The House, spacious enough for a
large Family, is commodiously and
neatly finished. The Furniture
is valuable and handsome. The
Lots are laid out in Four regular
GARDENS, fenced in the best
Manner, under prime Cultivation,
and produce a great Variety of
excellent Vegetables. Adjoining
the House are Two well-paved
Yards, wherein are a good Well,
and Cistern, and useful Buildings,
&c.

There are, on the Premises,
Peach, Plum, Cherry, and Quince-
Trees, &c. choice Grapes, &c. &c.
and Five Hundred young Poplars,
&c. &c. &c.

CREDIT, of One, Two or
Three Years, for the above, will be
given, if desired.

Newport, October 29, 1798.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE Tract of Land,
containing 282 Acres, on the
East Part of Nashawinna Island,
in Vineyard Sound. Said Land is
excellent for Grazing or Grain, has
plenty of Meadow on it, is well
watered, has fine fishing and fowl-
ing near it, and is a very suitable
Place for a Public House, as it joins
on Quickset's-Hole, where Vessels
frequently anchor in passing thro'
the Sound. For Terms apply to
SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD.

Newport, Nov. 12, 1798.

BLANKS.

WRITS for the Courts
of Common Pleas—Exe-
cutions—Justices Writs and Exe-
cutions—(agreeably to the Form
lately enacted in the Revision of
the Laws)—for Sale by the Printer
hereof.

HOLMES WEAVER,

CABINET and CHAIR-MAKER,

Inform the Citizens of Newport, and its
Vicinity,

THAT he has taken a SHOP,
in MEETING-STREET, a little North-
ward of the Mercury Printing Office, where he
carries on the above Business, in all its vari-
ous Branches.

He flatters himself, that an anxious Solicitude
to please, will insure him the Patronage of a
generous Public, in an Art conducive to Ele-
gance.—Assuring them they shall be supplied,
with every Article in his Line, as cheap as can
be procured (of an equal Quality) in New-
York or Philadelphia.

The most fashionable and approved Patterns
shall be constantly procured, and neatly exe-
cuted.

All Kinds of inlaid and ornamental Work,
done in the most fanciful Manner.

Likewise—beautiful Japan Varnishing done
at the most reduced Prices; which is the highest
and most transparent Polish, hitherto invented.

The above Varnish may be applied to
old Furniture, without the Trouble of remov-
ing it.

To be Sold, by

SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,

JAMAICA Spirits, by the Hog-
head or Barrel,
W-H India and New-England RUM, by the
Hoghead or Barrel,
BRANDY and GENEVA, by the Pipe or
Barrel,
MOLASSES, of an excellent Quality, suit-
able for Retailing, by the Hoghead or
Barrel,
Hyson and Bohea TEA, by the Dozen, or
Pound,
FLOUR, BEEF, and RICE, by the Barrel,
or Tierce.

On COMMISSION.

Sundry Dwelling Houses, situate in different
Parts of this Town, Cheap for Cash.

He carries on the Baking Business in all its
Branches.—He has on Hand, a Quantity of
Ship and Cabin Bread, cheaper than any
imported of equal Quality. He gives the
highest Price for Old GOLD and SILVER.
Newport, Nov. 6, 1798.

Stephen Pierce

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made
COLOURS. Also, an Assortment
of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FUR-
NITURE, POWDER and SHOT; a few
Bags of ANNISEED, a Quantity of excel-
lent MUSTARD in Bottles, a small Assort-
ment of GLASS WARE of superior Qual-
ity, and an Assortment of CROCKERY
WARE.—Also,
A Quantity of excellent Spanish SEGARS.

John Baker

Respectfully informs the Public, that
he continues his Business as usual,
and has for Sale, at his Store, for-
merly occupied by Mr. STEPHEN
PIERCE, at the Head of Banister's
Wharf,

BRANDY by the Pipe, Quarter
Cask and Gallon, 1st, 2d, and
4th Proof.
West India Rum, by the Barrel or
Gallon.
New England Rum by the Barrel or
Gallon.

Geneva by the Barrel or Gallon.
Brown Sugar by the Barrel.
White Spanish Fote by Do.
Loaf Sugar by the Hundred or Loaf.
Flour by the Barrel, fine and superfine.
Souchong Tea, by the Dozen or lb.
A general Assortment of Glass Ware.
Liverpool Crockery Ware, consisting of
best printed, enamel'd, pencil'd,
and common Ditto.

An elegant Assortment Morocco Shoes,
Coarse and Fine Salt.

Also, a Variety of other Articles, in
the Grocery Line, which he will dis-
pose of at a reduced Price for Cash.

RAGS.

THE highest Price, in Cash,
given for clean Linen or
Cotton RAGS, by the Printer
hereof.